What is claimed is:

- A composition comprising a plurality of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles in the form of an aqueous colloidal dispersion, wherein the Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles comprise a rutile-like crystalline phase.
- The composition of claim 1, wherein the ensemble average nanoparticle size is less than about 100 nanometers.
- The composition of claim 1, wherein the ensemble average nanoparticle size is less than about 40 nanometers.
- The composition of claim 1, wherein the weight ratio of titanium to antimony in the nanoparticles is in the range of from about 0.14 to about 11.30.
- The composition of claim 1, wherein the weight ratio of titanium to antimony in the nanoparticles is in the range of from about 0.22 to about 5.02.
- The composition of claim 1, wherein the weight ratio of titanium to antimony in the nanoparticles is in the range of from about 0.42 to about 2.93.
- The composition of claim 1, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 20 weight percent.
- The composition of claim 1, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 40 weight percent.
- The composition of claim 1, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 60 weight percent.

- The composition of claim 1, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 80 weight percent.
- The composition of claim 1, wherein substantially all of the Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles contain a rutile-like crystalline phase.
- The composition of claim 1, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystallite size is less than about 20 nanometers.
- 13. The composition of claim 1, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystallite size is less than about 15 nanometers.
- 14. The composition of claim 1, wherein the nanoparticles have at least one organic moiety bound to the nanoparticle surface.
- 15. A method for preparing an aqueous colloidal dispersion of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles comprising the steps of:
 - a) providing an aqueous titania precursor;
 - providing an aqueous antimony oxide precursor;
 - c) combining with mixing both aqueous precursors; and
 - hydrothermally processing the mixture;

wherein the weight ratio of titanium to antimony is in the range of from about 0.14 to about 11.3.

- 16. The method of claim 15, wherein the aqueous titania precursor is the reaction product of hydrogen peroxide with a titanium alkoxide.
- The method of claim 16, wherein the titanium alkoxide is titanium tetraisopropoxide.

- The method of claim 15, wherein the aqueous antimony oxide precursor is selected from a reaction products of an antimony alkoxide with hydrogen peroxide and colloidal HSb(OH)6.
- The method of claim 18, wherein the aqueous antimony oxide precursor is colloidal HSb(OH)6.
- The method of claim 15, further comprising the step of modifying the surface of the nanoparticles.
- 21. The method of claim 15, wherein the pH of the mixture is between about 5 and about 8.
- 22. The method of claim 15, further comprising the step of centrifuging the hydrothermally processed mixture.
- The method of claim 15, wherein hydrothermally processing comprises passing the mixture through a stirred tube reactor.
- The method of claim 23, further comprising the step of centrifuging the hydrothermally processed mixture.
- 25. A composition comprising agglomerated nanoparticles, wherein the agglomerated nanoparticles comprise Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles comprising a rutile-like crystalline phase.
- The composition of claim 25, wherein the ensemble average nanoparticle size is less than about 100 nanometers.
- The composition of claim 25, wherein the ensemble average nanoparticle size is less than about 40 nanometers.

- The composition of claim 25, wherein the weight ratio of titanium to antimony in the nanoparticles is in the range of from about 0.14 to about 11.30.
- 29. The composition of claim 25, wherein the weight ratio of titanium to antimony in the nanoparticles is in the range of from about 0.22 to about 5.02.
- 30. The composition of claim 25, wherein the weight ratio of titanium to antimony in the nanoparticles is in the range of from about 0.42 to about 2.93.
- The composition of claim 25, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of the Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 20 weight percent.
- 32. The composition of claim 25, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of the Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 40 weight percent.
- 33. The composition of claim 25, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 60 weight percent.
- 34. The composition of claim 25, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 80 weight percent.
- 35. The composition of claim 25, wherein substantially all of the Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles contain a rutile-like crystalline phase.
- 36. The composition of claim 25, wherein the nanoparticles have at least one organic mojety bound to the nanoparticle surface.

- The composition of claim 25, wherein the agglomerated nanoparticles are redispersible into a liquid vehicle.
- 38. A nanocomposite precursor comprising a plurality of nanoparticles homogeneously dispersed in an organic binder precursor, wherein the nanoparticles comprise Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles containing a rutile-like crystalline phase.
- 39. The nanocomposite precursor of claim 38, wherein the ensemble average nanoparticle size is less than about 100 nanometers.
- 40. The nanocomposite precursor of claim 38, wherein the ensemble average nanoparticle size is less than about 40 nanometers.
- 41. The composition of claim 38, wherein the weight ratio of titanium to antimony in the nanoparticles is in the range of from about 0.14 to about 11.30.
- 42. The composition of claim 38, wherein the weight ratio of titanium to antimony in the nanoparticles is in the range of from about 0.22 to about 5.02.
- 43. The composition of claim 38, wherein the weight ratio of titanium to antimony in the nanoparticles is in the range of from about 0.42 to about 2.93.
- 44. The nanocomposite precursor of claim 38, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 20 weight percent.
- 45. The nanocomposite precursor of claim 38, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 40 weight percent.

- 46. The nanocomposite precursor of claim 38, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 60 weight percent.
- 47. The nanocomposite precursor of claim 38, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 80 weight percent.
- 48. The nanocomposite precursor of claim 38, wherein substantially all of the Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles contain a rutile-like crystalline phase.
- 49. The nanocomposite precursor of claim 38, wherein the nanoparticles have at least one organic moiety bound to the nanoparticle surface.
- The nanocomposite precursor of claim 38, wherein the binder precursor comprises a polymerizable material.
- The nanocomposite precursor of claim 50, wherein the polymerizable material comprises an acrylate monomer or oligomer.
- 52. The nanocomposite precursor of claim 51, wherein the binder precursor further comprises a photoinitiator or photocatalyst.
- 53. The nanocomposite precursor of claim 52, wherein the nanoparticles have at least one organic mojety bound to the nanoparticle surface.
- 54. A nanocomposite comprising a plurality of nanoparticles dispersed in an organic binder, wherein the nanoparticles comprise Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles containing a rutile-like crystalline phase.
- 55. The nanocomposite of claim 54, wherein the ensemble average nanoparticle size is less than about 100 nanometers.

- 56. The nanocomposite of claim 54, wherein the ensemble average nanoparticle size is less than about 40 nanometers.
- 57. The composition of claim 54, wherein the weight ratio of titanium to antimony in the nanoparticles is in the range of from about 0.14 to about 11.30.
- 58. The composition of claim 54, wherein the weight ratio of titanium to antimony in the nanoparticles is in the range of from about 0.22 to about 5.02.
- 59. The composition of claim 54, wherein the weight ratio of titanium to antimony in the nanoparticles is in the range of from about 0.42 to about 2.93.
- 60. The composition of claim 54, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 20 weight percent.
- The composition of claim 54, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 40 weight percent.
- 62. The composition of claim 54, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 60 weight percent.
- 63. The composition of claim 54, wherein the ensemble average rutile-like crystalline phase content of Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles is at least about 80 weight percent.
- 64. The composition of claim 54, wherein substantially all of the Ti/Sb mixed oxide nanoparticles contain a rutile-like crystalline phase.

- 65. The nanocomposite of claim 54, wherein the nanoparticles have at least one organic moiety bound to the nanoparticle surface.
- 66. The nanocomposite of claim 54, wherein nanoparticles are present in an amount of at least 30 weight percent of the nanocomposite.
- 67. The nanocomposite precursor of claim 66, wherein the nanoparticles have at least one organic moiety bound to the nanoparticle surface.
- 68. The nanocomposite precursor of claim 54, wherein the binder comprises a polymerized acrylate monomer.
- The nanocomposite precursor of claim 68, wherein the binder further comprises a photoinitiator or photocatalyst.